We claim:

1. A method for producing a protein comprising the steps of:

introducing into a host cell a recombinant vector in which a fusion gene containing a gene encoding a protein constituting a virus particle and a gene encoding a desired protein is incorporated;

expressing said fusion gene in said host cell to produce said desired protein fused with said virus particle; and

recovering said virus particle with which said desired protein is fused.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said protein constituting said virus particle is a coat protein of said virus.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein said virus is baculovirus and said host cell is an insect cell.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein said protein constituting said virus particle is coat protein gp64 of baculovirus.

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said desired protein is fused with said virus particle such that at least an active region of said desired protein is exposed to the outside of said virus particle.

6. The method according to claim 4, wherein said fusion gene comprises gp64 gene and said gene encoding said desired protein, which is located downstream of said gp64 gene.

7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said desired protein is a glycosyltransferase.

8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising the steps of cleaving the recovered fusion protein to separate said desired protein from said virus particle; and recovering the separated desired protein.

9. A method for producing a protein comprising the steps of:

introducing, into a host cell producing virus particles, a recombinant vector in

which a fusion gene containing a gene encoding a protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments and a gene encoding a desired protein is incorporated;

expressing said fusion gene in said host cell to produce said desired protein fused with said protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments, the produced fusion protein being bound to said virus particle; and

recovering said virus particle to which said fusion protein comprising said desired protein is bound.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said fusion gene comprises, in the order mentioned from upstream end, said gene encoding said protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments and said gene encoding said desired protein.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein said virus is baculovirus and said host cell is an insect cell.

12. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein said fusion protein is bound to said virus particle such that at least an active region of said desired protein is exposed to the outside of said virus particle.

13. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein said protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments is a protein having an odd number of membrane-spanning segments, and said desired protein does not have a membrane-spanning segment.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein said protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments is a chemokine receptor CCR3.

15. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 14, further comprising the steps of cleaving the recovered fusion protein to separate said desired protein from said protein having a plurality of membrane-spanning segments, thereby detaching said desired protein from said virus particle; and recovering the separated desired protein.